

**30021. Adulteration and misbranding of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. U. S. v. 141 Cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder. Consent decree of condemnation. Product released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 40387. Sample No. 54807-C.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims and false and misleading representations regarding its purported antiseptic properties.

On October 20, 1937, the United States attorney for the District of Rhode Island, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 141 cans of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Toilet Powder at Providence, R. I.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 17, 1937, by the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co. from Fairhaven, Mass.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of talc with small amounts of boric acid, salicylic acid, and aromatics such as thymol and menthol. Bacteriological examination showed that it was not an antiseptic and that it contained viable micro-organisms.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, (carton holding 24 cans) "Antiseptic" since it was not antiseptic.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading when applied to an article that contained viable micro-organisms and was neither sterile nor antiseptic: (Shipping carton) "Sterilseptic"; (carton holding 24 cans) "It is recognized by some of the leading physicians and surgeons in this country as one of the 'World's Standard Antiseptic Toilet Powders.' \* \* \* Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co."; (can label) "Sterilseptic \* \* \* Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co."; (circular) "Sterilseptic." It was alleged to be misbranded further in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding its curative or therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent: (Shipping carton) "Healing Toilet Powder"; (carton holding 24 cans) "Healing \* \* \* is used \* \* \* for \* \* \* pimples, \* \* \* bed sores, burns \* \* \* It is highly recommended in the treatment of \* \* \* cuts, scratches, \* \* \* and aids nature in healing. \* \* \* And all Foot Irritations"; (circular) "Healing Toilet Powder is a valuable aid in the treatment of minor skin afflictions, \* \* \* cuts, burns, scalds, \* \* \* etc. \* \* \* for hospital use in treating Bed Sores, Cord Dressings, and as a general surgical powder. It is, therefore, approved and recommended by many of the medical profession for such purposes, \* \* \* all foot irritations. \* \* \* and allays irritation. \* \* \* It is valuable in minor irritations of the mucous membrane of the mouth and throat."; (can label) "Healing Toilet Powder \* \* \* pimples, \* \* \* Bed Sores, cuts, burns, scratches."

On December 2, 1938, the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered released under bond conditioned that it be relabeled under the supervision of this Department.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**30022. Adulteration and misbranding of Earakine. U. S. v. 240 Packages of Earakine. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 43477. Sample No. 20836-D.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. A quantity of cotton, which was enclosed in the package containing it, was contaminated with viable micro-organisms.

On September 1, 1938, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 240 packages of Earakine at Chicago, Ill.; alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 21 and March 31, 1938, by C. S. Dent & Co. from Detroit, Mich.; and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of the liquid showed that it consisted essentially of glycerin, water, chloral hydrate, phenol, and a small amount of opium.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its purity fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold, namely, "Each package